Bedford Inquirer.

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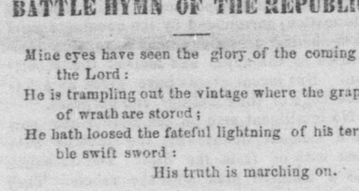
BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY, FEB, 7, 1862. VOL. 35, NO. 6.

Poetry.



TO THE WOODBERRY RIFLEMEN.

OUR FRIENDS AT HOME.

BY E. F. B.

"Happy Soldier Boys!" I now intend,
To you a cheering rhyme to send.
When these stormy winds and tempests come,
Think of the friends you left at *home*.

"Happy Soldier Boys!" I truly pray,
You list to what I have to say.
While o'er this terrestrial sphere you roam,
You're sure of sympathies at *home*.

"Happy Soldier Boys!" I am aware,
Your Captain never yields to fear.
Ah! but when he hears the cannon boom,
He'll think of the *dear wife* at *home*.

"Happy Soldier Boys!" your Lieutenants—
With them, I am not acquainted;
Yet, I suppose they're true to one:
Sure, when they think of friends at *home*

"Happy Soldier Boys!" your cause is good;
You stand where *many* patriots stood;
And if you fall, it will be shown,
In defence of your friends at *home*.

Now my "Soldier Boys!" I bid adieu,
To each and every *one* of you;
And when once, "Secession" proves too strong
Send for the boys you left at *home*.

WOODBERRY, Jan. 17, 1862.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord:
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword:
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps,
They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps,
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps:
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel:
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel:
Since God is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment-seat:
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea;
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me:
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

[*Correspondence of the Cin. Com.*]

THE LATE BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

FULL AND INTERESTING DETAILS.

ZOLLICOFFER'S (LATE) ENCAMPMENT, Jan. 20th, 1862.

Here I sit in a cedar log cabin, inside the intrenchments of the wonderful position of old "Zolly," to write you a letter, on contraband paper, with a contraband pen and contraband ink. Where shall I begin—what shall I write first: there are incidents enough, if all recounted, to fill a volume; things that took place in this, the most, complete victory, and most overwhelming, total overthrow the Secession army has yet met with in this rebellion. To begin at the beginning and tell the story straight.

Just at daybreak on Sunday morning, the 19th of January, sharp firing commenced with the pickets in the same spot where the firing was last Friday night; the long roll beat in the Indiana Tenth, and they formed instantly and marched to the support of their pickets.—The Tenth and Kinney's battery were close together, and a half a mile in advance of everything. The battery got ready for action on the instant, and awaited orders. By the way, Standard's battery and Wetmore's four gun battery were both in park, one on each side of Kinney's battery. The First Tennessee was about a quarter of a mile in the rear of these batteries, in the woods. The Fourth Kentucky, Col. Fry, was the next regiment on the road, half a mile in the rear of the batteries, it was forming as I ran past, getting to my own regiment. (for I slept in Kinney's battery); the Second Tennessee another quarter of a mile in the rear of the Fourth Kentucky. By this time the cavalry were running their horses all over the country, in every direction—except towards the firing, which still continued at intervals. The Second was just getting breakfast, and supposing it to be only a picket fight kept on cooking and eating, though very few had eaten anything when the column of our force appeared coming on in our rear. Lieutenant Col. Trewhit promptly got us into line and double quicked us into the road ahead of the advancing column; the Fourth Kentucky had gone when we reached their encampment. The firing still continued and very briskly; we kept on at double quick, all hoping and believing that we would have a chance to smell burnt powder. But when opposite the encampment of the Tenth Indiana, up rode the Colonel, and halted us for further orders; we all thought—if we didn't say it——d——n further orders.

The Tenth Indiana went into the woods about a quarter of a mile in advance of their tents, to the support of their pickets, and bravely did they support them, too, for over half an hour, against the whole force led against them; and never retreated a step, nor give an inch of ground, until nearly surrounded by overwhelming numbers; then to save themselves from being entirely surrounded, they unwillingly gave way. Here was a crisis; and yell on yell went up from the lantern-jawed Secessionists; they thought the day was all their own.

But, happily, any disastrous consequence was prevented by the arrival of the Fourth Kentucky and Ninth Ohio, to the support of the gallant Tenth. Again our men made a stand; now there was fighting in good earnest, and the Second Minnesota joined in with the Tenth and Fourth and the Ninth Ohio. Volley after volley rattled in quick succession, and sometimes it seemed as though there was only one continuous volley, interrupted now and then by the growling of the "yellow pups," which had been brought to bear on the enemy; and when they once commenced, they distributed their favors freely in all directions, in the shape of shot and shell; and, gentlemen, excuse me from being the recipient of any such favors. There were only two or three shots from cannon fired by the enemy, and they were either badly aimed or the pieces were out of range, for the shot did not disturb anybody.—Once they threw a shell into the air which burst when some four or five hundred feet high. No damage was done by it, and their artillery seemed to be of no use to them whatever, while on the contrary, ours seemed to be of immense use to us; and it was most ably and effectively handled. After a little more than two hours of hard fighting, a most tremendous volley of musketry, followed by a ringing shout from our side, seemed to have decided the battle in our favor, for from that time, although firing was kept up at intervals, the Secessionists, whipped and cowed, began their retreat, which in about twenty minutes more became a total route; and from the indications along the road which we afterwards passed over, the flight appeared to have been a regular race from that point back to their entrenchments, to see who could get there first, and the devil take the hindmost.

All the credit and honor of this battle is due to the Tenth Indiana, the Ninth Ohio, the Fourth Kentucky and the Second Minnesota. For they did all the fighting, as it were, single-handed, with the exception of what support they received from the artillery. They all fought nobly, and judging from the sound of the musketry, they never wavered from a fixed determination to gain the victory and they did gain it. The combatants were so near to each other at one time, that the powder burned their faces in the discharge of their pieces; but the underbrush was so thick that bayonets were of but little use, and a charge could hardly have been made.

The most important event of the day was the death of Zollicoffer. Col. Fry, of the 4th Kentucky, charged up a hill by himself upon a group of mounted officers, and fired at the one he conceived to be the chief among them; he fired two shots; both of them took effect, and Zollicoffer, one of the master spirits of rebellion, fell from his horse, dead. Col. Fry, was, luckily, unhurt, but his horse was shot through the body, the bullet entering only a few inches behind the Colonel's leg. This must have been a deadner to all the hopes the Secessionists had for victory, as from this moment begun the retreat; and so closely did our forces push upon them that they were obliged to leave their illustrious leader where he fell, by the side of the road.

What were the East Tennesseans doing during all this engagement, with their boasted bravery? The First regiment I know but little about, except that it marched towards the edge of the woods in which the firing was going on, and disappeared from sight. As a regiment they did not fire a gun, but Lieutenant Col. Spears, who is a whole team and a horse to let, some way got in ahead of his men and where the fighting was; he shot a few times with his revolver, and turned around to see where his men were, when he perceived an officer in between him and where his regiment ought to be, evidently trying to cut him off. But the officer—who turned our to be Lieutenant-Col. Carter—waked up the wrong passenger when he got after Spears, and the tables we returned; for instead of cutting Col. Spear off, the Colonel took him prisoner and brought him back into the regiment. The Second Tennessee went through various and sundry evolutions; they were marched and countermarched; right-obliqued and left-obliqued; right-faced and left-faced, and brought up all standing in a briar patch.

Well finally we were formed in a line of battle, out of all harm's way, and remained so until the firing was nearly all over, when we were double-quicked to the edge of the woods, and halted again, until the firing receded and died away entirely.

It is needless to comment upon the conduct of the Tennesseeans; to say what they could have done or would have done under other circumstances. Here is the fact what they did do, and it was simply nothing. As to the rest the future will decide.

Our course was now steadily forward to the main road that led to Zollicoffer's encampment on the Cumberland. I shall not attempt to describe the battle field, the dead or the dying. Of course, in all battles somebody must be killed, and somebody must be wounded; this was no exception to the general rule. I shall mention only one of the dead—that one Zollicoffer. He lay by the side of the road along which we all passed, and all had a fair view of what was once Zollicoffer. I saw the lifeless body as it lay in a fence corner by the side of a road, but Zollicoffer himself is now in hell. Hell is a fitting abode for all such arch traitors! May all the other chief conspirators in this rebellion soon share Zollicoffer's fate—shot dead through the instrumentality of an avenging God—their spirits sent straightway to hell, and their lifeless bodies lay in a fence corner, their faces spattered with mud, and their garments divided up, and even the hair of their head cut off and pulled out by an unsympathizing soldiery of a conquering army, battling for the right! The march was now steadily and cautiously forward. Two pieces of artillery were taken; one was crippled in the woods near the battle ground, and the other was found stuck in the mud about a mile in the rear; also two wagons with ammunition. No incident worth mentioning occurred on the march, which was deliberately but steadily forward, with the artillery well up, until a final halt was made, about half-past four, within a mile of the breastworks of the famous fortifications on the Cumberland, which have been reported impregnable. Here the artillery was again planted, and set to work shelling the wonderful fortifications; and a continuous fire was kept up for nearly an hour. Every shell that was thrown we could hear burst distinctly. There was only one cannon that answered us from the breastworks, and that one sounded more like a potato pop-gun than anything else I can liken it to, and did us no damage, as the shot never reached us. This one piece was only fired four times. Night closed in and the firing ceased. We all laid down on the wet ground, in perfect security, to rest our weary limbs, the distance we had come being over ten miles on the direct road, let alone the bushes and underbrush we went through, to say noting about two or three dress parades of the Second, for somebody's amusement, but not our own I can assure you. And then the roads and fields were awfully cut up, and mud was plenty, as it had rained a good part of the forenoon. Our men laid down to rest without a mouthful to eat, many of whom had eaten no breakfast; but as Captain Cross said, "the man who could not fast to days over Zollicoffer's scalp, was no man at all;" and there was no grumbling, as there was necessity for it. However, the teams came up in the night with crackers and bacon.

Now here is the summary, so far as I know, up to Sunday night: We are within a mile of Zollicoffer's encampment; Zollicoffer is killed and his forces have been whipped, some two hundred of them being killed and a great many wounded; one of Crittenden's aids, a Lieut. Colonel and three Surgeons are taken prisoners but how many more I know not; two pieces of artillery and three wagons were left, and the road was strewed with guns, blankets; coats, haversacks and everything else that impeded flight; on our side from 20 to 30 are killed, and from 80 to 100 wounded, having no prisoners taken that we know of.

On the morning of the 20th, soon after daylight, several of the regiments were moved forward the breastworks, and a cannon ball or two fired over into them; but no answer was made; all was quiet. The regiments moved steadily on and into their fortifications, it being ascertained that there was no one to oppose them. The enemy having crossed the river during the night, or early in the morning, the rout was complete. It seems as though there was a perfect panic among them, their tents having been left standing, and their blankets, clothes, cooking utensils, letters, papers, &c., all left behind. The position is a pretty strong one, but not near so much as we had been led to suppose. Huts were built, nicely chincked with mud, many of them having windows in them for comfortable winter quarters. How much work the devils have done here, and how little it has profited them! I have wandered around all day, seeing and hearing what I could. The Cumberland makes one side of the encampment safe, by an abrupt bank 250 feet high. I went down to the river bottom, to which there is a road on our side. Here were all or nearly all of their wagons, some twelve or fifteen horses and mules, harness, saddles, sabres and guns, in fact, everything. It was a complete stampede, and by far the most disastrous defeat the Southern Confederacy has yet met with. Ten pieces of cannon, with caissons, are also here. To all appearances, they seem to have completely lost their senses, having only one object in view, and that was to run somewhere and hide themselves.

Now, to account for the battle taking place as it did. There were eleven rebel regiments here, two being unarmed; and Zollicoffer, who was the presiding devil, although Crittenden had taken the command, thought the Tenth Indiana and Kinney's Battery were just two regiments by themselves, and did no know that they were supported by the balance of the division, which was out of sight behind on account of the timber, and he conceived the idea of rushing upon and capturing these two regiments to get their arms to supply his own unarmed men. So he took all the available force he had—some 8,000 or 9,000 men—and made the attack—with what result has already been shown. Now this only goes to prove that, in order to put this rebellion down, we must do something. In this fight four of our regiments whipped and completely routed the great army that was under Zollicoffer, killed the old devil himself, and may be Crittenden too, for he has not been heard of since the battle. The prisoners we have taken, estimate our force at 20,000; bah! we can take them any time, and any place, and give them the odds 3 to 1, whip them every time. Their cause is a bad one, they know it; and the only way their men can be induced to fight at all, is by their leaders getting in the very front rank with them.

The Second Minnesota captured a banner from the Mississippi regiment which had on it the "Mississippi Butchers." They may be good butchers at home, but they make a mighty awkward fist at butchering Yankees. They had better go home and tend to their business. Nearly every man has a trophy of this victory; there are plenty to get, certain; and I sit writing this now with a Louisiana Zouave headdress and tassal on my head.

I give you a copy of two or three of the documents found in the camp. The following was found on a table in one of the cabins:

"Col. SPEARS: We fought you bravely and desperately, but misguidedly. We leave here under pressing circumstances, but do not feel that we are whipped. We will yet succeed, and——"

Here the circumstances became so *pressing* that the writer did not wait to finish the epistle. Colonel Spears supposes the writer to be Major John W. Bridgman, of the Tennessee Cavalry.

The following was written on a piece of brown paper, with a pencil:

"Jan. 19th, 1862. FISHING CREEK.

"The great battle of Fishing Creek took place. Our loss was great. Supposed to be eight hundred killed and wounded, and a great many taken prisoners. We will try them again at our breast-works if they come to us."

At the bottom of the paper, upside down, is a name I cannot make out, and then "Polasky."

Her is another paper which is evidently the result of a council of war, held before this force came across on the north side of the Cumberland:

"The result of your crossing the river now will be that you will be repulsed and lose all the artillery taken over.

"Dec. 4, '61. ESTILL."

"Another Wild Cat disaster *is all we can* look forward to. FULKERSON."

"We will cross over and find that the enemy has retired to a place that we will not deem advisable to attack, and then we will return to this encampment. LORING."

Estill is a Colonel from Middle Tennessee, Fulkerton is a Major, and one of the big heads of the Secession party in Tennessee. It seems that there was opposition in the camp to move on to this side of the river, but old Zollicoffer, the head devil of the army, ruled the worst and did come over. Some of these predictions proved strictly true; it turned out to be a "Wild Cat" disaster, only worse, and they did lose all their artillery: and more than all, the old he devil Zollicoffer, lost his life. The rout has been complete and total. His whole force is entirely scattered, and if the victory is followed up across the river, they will never rally together again.

It is now nearly three o'clock in the morning while I write, and with a few reflections this already long letter—perhaps too long—shall be closed.

What a lucky thing that Zollicoffer was bold enough to attack our force; had he not done so, no battle would have been fought here for a long time. And this victory cannot be credited to the skill of a Brigadier Gen. The battle was entirely accidental; the position, and the men themselves, led by their Colonels, fought the battle and won it. The Tenth Indiana got into the fight supporting their pickets, the Fourth Kentucky and Ninth Ohio rushed in, without orders, to support the Tenth. Whether the Second Minnesota had orders to go in or not, I do not know. And these four regiments did all the fighting that was done; and that was enough to whip the eight regiments Zollicoffer had in the engagement. If these Brigadier Generals must be paid big wages by the Government, why just pay it to them and let them stay at home, for they are no earthly use among us. Let the men go ahead and wind up this war, it can be done in two months. Secret—*do something.*

Would that some abler pen could give you a full and complete account of this rout. I considered it my duty to do my best in an attempt to describe it, but it has been hurriedly written, with a willing but weary hand, so excuse the confused parts of the letter.

FELIX.

The Ninth Ohio, which some way I came very near omitting, deserves especial praise.—Colonel McCook rushed his men up just about the time the Tenth Indiana was giving ground. And the Indiana boys say the Ninth fought like tigers, and are just such backers as they would always like to have.

A pair of stockings sent by the ladies' committee for the use of some gallant volunteer, was accompanied by the following verse:

Brave sentry, on your lonely beat,
May these blue stockings warm your feet;
And when from war and camps you part,
May some fair knitter warm your heart.

A SAD STORY.

The following touching relation is an extract from a private letter of Lieut. Col. Hawley, dated Tybee Island, December 29th, and published in the Hartford Press:

Poor Dolph! Do you know the Dolphs that live near you? Well, their son who belongs to Company D, got news that his wife, two children, and sister had all died of diptheria. How he cried. Poor fellow. We comforted him all we could. I spoke pleasantly to him when we met, and hoped he was getting along well. I believe he heard the other day that his mother was sick too. Somebody came to the supper table last night and called for the doctor to see a crazy man, and soon after a man said that Dolph wanted to see me. I went to his tent. There were half a dozen of his comrades there. One dim candle stuck in a bottle showed me the rifles stacked around the centre pole—the cartridge boxes, bayonets and knapsacks. The ground was covered with the splendid long moss they had pulled from the live oaks. Dolph sat squat on the ground, his face and hands wore dirty, his fingers constantly picking something, his body moving, his head turning wildly from one side to the other, his eyes dreadfully swelled with weeping.

"Hallo, Dolph, how are you?" And he peered up toward my face.

"Col. Hawley," said somebody.

"Yes," said he, "that is Col. Hawley," and he took my hand with a tight grip. "Col. Hawley, look at my baby, my poor sick baby."

He had a little pile of moss, and on it lay his cartridge box, carefully covered, all but one edge of it, with his blanket. That was his baby! And he turned his blanket down as tenderly as the cartridge box were a delicate little baby. He spoke brokenly and at intervals, but with a quick and mournful voice—"Poor baby—both babies sick—sister sick—and he pointed to where he supposed they lay—poor baby—very sick. Give baby some water." And he leaned on one elbow and affectionately held a leaf up to the cartridge box, as if baby would drink. He seemed to consider himself in his own home, and the family sick but living, but then he would say—"Won't let me go home—no—no—no—(waiting a few seconds) no—no—won't let me go home;" his hands constantly fidgeting over something. Then he considered them all dead, and he by their graves. "Sister," and he laid his hand down on one side; "baby," hands down again to mark each grave; "baby—wife—*mother*. Oh, yes, mother *is* dead—won't let me go home."

I kept his hand ten minutes and sat down by him, and put my hand on his shoulder, and tried to compel him to listen. I told him that his babies were happy and his mother was not dead, (is she?) and if he would be a good boy and sleep and get well he should go home.

"Mother's here and said she didn't get that money. You didn't send it to her.

"O, yes, I did, Dolph, here is the receipt of the express company. She's got it now. You told me to send it to my wife right there at Col. F——'s, you know. She has got it before this time.

"Well—poor baby"—and he put "trees" over their graves, &c. I had to work some time to get him to take some medicine—an opiate—but it had little effect. "I've built six forts," said he, "mounted six cannon. I'm going to take down that fort to-morrow—that one over there—Pulaski, I mean."

Four men were going to watch with him—(the tears came into all our eyes, sometimes, I think,) and I told them to move the rifles and bayonets. He caught them at it and shouted, "Let my rifle alone. Give me my rifle." And I let him take it, seeing it was not loaded, and he went furiously to work cleaning it. Finally he passed it to me to "inspect," and I slipped it away.

I think it is the most affecting case of insanity I ever saw. I couldn't make him believe that we should send him home, but we shall. The men take as good care of him as they can. He has slept but an hour out of the last twenty four, and is ceaselessly active as a canary bird, hopping about in his cage. He sent for me again to-day, but he could not confine his attention to anything. "Poor baby" is his principle remark, and he still tends his cartridge box. "A soldier's life is always gay," the song says. A sad story, isn't it?—We hope his insanity is caused partly by fever, and if we can get him him quietly sick with that, perhaps he will come out all right. If not I'll see that he goes straight to the Insane Retreat at Hartford, and with him money enough to keep him awhile.

ANOTER FLOOD IN SACRAMEMTO VALLEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.

During the past fifty hours it has rained hard almost incessantly, and the storm still continues. Yesterday at noon the water in the Sacramento commenced rising again, and the third complete inundation was unavoidable. The area of land now overflowed is about twenty miles broad and two hundred and fifty miles long, making upwards of three millions acres, mostly arable land. This unprecedented succession of tremendous storms has washed the mining regions where the ground was previously upturned and dug over, producing great changes and rendering probable a large increase of gold produce from Lacer diggings the ensuing season.

Slander not others because they slandered you.

Dress plainly—the thinnest soap-bubbles wear the gaudiest colors.

ENGLAND AND THE TRENT SETTLEMENT.

The first words of response from England to the action of our Government in the Trent affair, have reached this country. We have only a brief statement, in a telegraphic despatch to Queenstown, the general tone of the press in London; but that seems to be quite satisfactory. In such a many headed institution as the press of the British metropolis, there are always conflicting views. It is the business and the interest of the journals to differ from one another, and it is especially so when American subjects are under consideration. So it is not surprising that there is a want of unanimity concerning the manner in which the Trent affair was settled.

But the despatch says the news of the settlement "was received with the greatest satisfaction," and of this there can be no doubt however much the ill-natured portion of the London press may grumble. A fact is mentioned in the telegraphic news, that is more significant than columns of editorial comment and criticism would be. That is, that as soon as the news were received, consols went up from 1 to 1¼ per cent. Cotton, too, advanced and the market grew excited, with large transactions going on. When consols and cotton talk, they tell more truths than editors. In this case, consols say "there will be no war with the United States." Cotton repeats the remark, with the addition that "there will be no breaking of the Southern blockade." This is the precise meaning of the rise in consols and cotton. It is much more important than the most blatant leader of the *Times*.

We are curious to know whether the adjustment of the Trent affair has opened the eyes of the English public to Dr. Russell's want of sagacity and veracity. For the very same budget of news which the fact of the surrender of Slidell and Mason is announced, contains an extract from one of his letters to the *Times*, in which he says they will not be surrendered. His falsehood and the actual fact are thus brought side by side, and the British public can form some idea of the value of the information he furnishes to them. Those that have believed his reports must have been looking for news, by the next steamer of the rising of the American mob, or *demos*, as Russell calls it, which was to overthrow the administration of President Lincoln in case the rebel emissaries were surrendered. It was ungracious in us not to rise, according to Russell's programme. Has the fact of our acquiescing in the course of the President opened his eyes to the real character of the American people, as loyal, patriotic and submissive to the powers that be?—*Phila. Bulletin.*

LETTER FROM HON. JO. HOLT ON THE APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY OF WAR.

In a letter from Hon. JOSEPH HOLT to Lieutenant Governor STANTON, he uses the following enthusiastic language respecting the appointment of Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, as Secretary of War, viz:

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16, 1862.

* * "The selection of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War has occasioned me unalloyed gratification. It is an immense stride in the direction of the suppression of the rebellion. So far as I can gather the popular sentiment, there is everywhere rejoicing over the appointment; but that rejoicing would be far greater did the people know, as I do, the courage, the loyalty and the genius of the new Secretary, as displayed in the intensely tragic struggles that marked the closing days of the last Administration.—He is a great man, intellectually and morally—a patriot of the true Roman stamp, who will grapple with treason as the lion grappled with his prey. We may rest well assured that all that man can do, will in his present position be done to deliver our poor bleeding country from the bayonets of traitors now lifted against its bosom.

Sincerely yours,

J. HOLT.

Hon. B. STANTON, Columbus.

PORT ROYAL ITEMS.

Port Royal correspondent of the Boston Journal, under date of Jan. 16th says:

During a reconnoisance up Warsaw river, and near Savannah, a few days since, some of our troops found two rebellious sportsmen who were out on a gunning excursion, who, seeing our men and supposing them friends, had quite a chat together. After gaining considerable information from them they were informed that our men were for the Union, and they were Rebels, and we must therefore take them prisoners of war upon which they were exceedingly surprised, and one of them expressed himself in very bitter terms toward the Union and said he would give five thousand dollars if the Savannah people only know they, the Lincoln troops, were so near, in which case the Rebels would come down on them and eat them up. They are now boarding at the expense of Uncle Sam, and are safely lodged.

The rainy season will soon set in, and we shall have less of fine weather than formerly. It is plowing sea on here now, but I have not seen any one indulge in that agricultural pursuit. The only plowing I've seen here was that of the shot and shell. Sambo asked me a day since: "Massa, who's gwine to do the planting and hoin?" "Yankees," says we! "Will you help, Sambo?" "Yaw, 'ise just de chile for dat, sure."

WE hope after this war is over "C. S. A." will be the motto of the South—"Can't Secede Again."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Feb. 7 1862.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

As the editor and proprietor of this paper is anxious to settle up his business, running over a period of twelve years, he will sell the presses, types, good will, &c., of the establishment, on *reasonable terms*.

The BEDFORD INQUIRER PRINTING OFFICE is one of the best paying country establishments in the State, as there are only two papers published in the County, and all official and orphans' court advertising, is published by act of assembly, in both papers. The rates for advertising and job work, are as high as in any part of the State. There are a large quantity of news type, nearly enough for two papers the size of this, and a splendid lot of job type, nearly new.

This is a rare chance for one or two persons who wish to engage in a good, profitable business.—Apply immediately.

MONEY!!MONEY!—Next week being Court, will afford an excellent opportunity for persons owing us to pay up. We need money, in fact, must have it, and if you don't come yourselves, please send it. Subscribers, administrators, &c., please notice.

BATTLE OF WEBB'S CROSS ROADS.

The place where Gen. Zollicoffer was defeated and killed, is known through southern Kentucky as Webb's Cross Roads, and the battle should be called by that name. Mill Springs is nearly ten miles distant, and on the other side of the Cumberland river. A part of the engagement took place in a field known in the neighborhood as "the Old Field," and hence the suggestion that the battle should be called the battle of Old Fields. But there is no doubt that "Webb's Cross Roads" is the place that should give name to the battle.

The official statement made by Gen. Thomas that one hundred and fourteen rebels had been buried up to a certain hour, has led the public, prone to expect exaggeration, to believe that this figure represented the extent of the loss of the enemy in killed. We are, however, assured from sources, says the Cincinnati Commercial, "that we believe entirely reliable, that not less than three hundred rebels were left dead on the ground. The official report of Gen. Schoepff's Brigade Surgeon states that one hundred and ninety dead rebels were buried on Monday. A gentleman of this city writes that two hundred and eighty-three dead bodies of rebels were found. Another who was on the ground, informs us that he counted eighty-five dead rebels in the old field, and that they were lying thick in the underbrush in every direction. We are convinced that the rebel loss in killed was very nearly if not altogether three hundred. Various statements are made of the number of horses and mules taken. The evidence is that at least fifteen hundred fell into our hands."

The latest reports make the results of this battle still more important than the previous ones. The killed of the rebels must have reached to four or five hundred, judging from the number left on the field and buried by our troops. The proportion of wounded to killed is nearly always at least three to one; so that they probably amounted to at least twelve hundred. The Louisville Journal of Thursday, week, says we have taken nearly seven hundred prisoners. This would make the rebel loss about 400 killed, 1200 wounded and 700 prisoners—total 2300. This is as heavy as the Federal loss at Bull Run. It is, indeed, nearly one fourth of Crittenden's and Zollicoffer's whole force. It is no wonder that the rebels were panic-stricken and fled in terror, leaving behind everything but the clothes they had on their backs. When it is remembered that in achieving this victory, General Thomas lost only 47 killed and 169 wounded, we must give his army credit for splendid fighting.

This battle affords a fruitful theme for comment, and a just cause for exultation among the Union journals of the country. The Cincinnati Gazette says that the rebels engaged were the flower of the Confederate army, and that "they marched from their entrenchments to attack General Thomas ten thousand strong. A letter found in their camp states their force in camp at ten thousand infantry, one thousand eight hundred cavalry, and sixteen pieces of cannon. After their flight to their entrenchments they probably had as many men there as our Generals could have brought against the position the next day. Their position was one of natural strength, and it would be difficult construct more formidable earthworks. The rebels were as near to relief as our own army, and they were as abundantly supplied with provisions and every comfort. Yet this large army abandoned this strong position and fled, leaving everything—guns, tents, wagons, horses, provisions and baggage. Even the cannon were not spiked. This beats everything in the history of panics. *It is as if at the Bull Run panic our troops had abandoned their entrenchments, munitions, and stores at Washington, and continued their flight to the North.* Certainly the Bull Run panic is outdone. At that battle General McDowell had eighteen thousand men of all arms. Of these about one-third were panic stricken and fled from the open field. The rest withdrew in order. At Webb's Cross Roads the Confederates, nine or ten thousand strong, took flight from a strongly fortified position, abandoning everything in their panic."

ACCIDENT.—This has been an open winter, but with more sleet and ice than for many years—and the pavements and streets have been very dangerous for pedestrians—and it is strange that accidents have not been more frequent.

We are sorry, however, to have to record one of a serious character. As our estimable fellow citizen, Hon. W. T. Daugherty was returning home some evenings since, he slipped on the ice, and injured his ancle very much.—But, we are happy to state, that he is doing well, and his numerous friends hope that he will soon be able to be about again.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This excellent Magazine for February has been received. It is one of the best in the country.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for February, is on our table. All who don't take this excellent work, ought to subscribe for it at once.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Friday, shows that the rebels are much perplexed at their defeat in Kentucky. It says: We regret to say that the report of the Federal victory in Kentucky conveyed to us on Wednesday night from northern sources, as more than confirmed by intelligence received here at the War Department. It appears that our defeat was more decisive than even Northern accounts had led us to believe. This disaster in Eastern Kentucky, and the apprehension it has excited for the safety of our connection with the Southwest through Virginia and Tennessee, and East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and the possible interruption of our intercourse with the South, via Wilmington and Weldon Railroad by the Burnside expedition, directs attention to the vital importance of completing the connection between the Richmond and Danville and North Carolina Railroad.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Express, in a letter dated Jan. 22d, says. "Your readers may set their minds at rest about any advance movement of the army of the Potomac. Officers and their regiments and divisions may receive orders to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. General McClellan's twenty-four baggage wagons, including arrangements for eating and sleeping, with well matched, bright bays, may be in good running trim. But an advance movement of the army of the Potomac at present, and for ninety days to come, is out of the question.

The winter of this region has just commenced, and the roads are frightful. A piece of hard ground upon which to manoeuvre 25,000 men can scarcely be found between this and Richmond."

Bishop Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish have been appointed by the War Department as Commissioners to visit Richmond and elsewhere, to make arrangements, if possible, for the relief of those unfortunate persons who are prisoners among the rebels.

THE Charlestown Mercury of a late date admits that the Cedar, Keys, in Florida, have been captured by a Union expedition. By this movement we have gained possession of the western terminus of the Florida Railroad, which connects the Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic oceans, and the rebels will hereafter be prevented from transporting troops or supplies over that road.

An interesting letter from a correspondent on board the flag-ship Niagara, which forms part of the Gulf squadron, states that the late bombardment of Pensacola resulted in rendering the navy-yard useless to the rebels; in destroying Warrington; and in dismantling Fort McRea. He also asserts, on the authority of the captain of a prize schooner, and of three contrabands, who escaped to the Niagara, that negroes, free and slave, are being armed in the Cotton States to resist the Union forces.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A SMALL TRICK.

The apportionment of the Representatives for this State is made every seven years. In the year 1850 Bedford and Cambria Counties were made to form one district, allowing those two counties two Representatives. In 1857 Bedford and Somerset Counties were added together, and now form one District. In the fall of 1851, *just after Bedford and Cambria were connected*, Mr. Cessna was a candidate for the Legislature in the Democratic party; he electioneered in those two counties, and was elected and occupied his seat. If the apportionment is unconstitutional now it was so then, but the *gentleman* said nothing about it. Last fall he was again placed upon the ticket for the same office in the counties of Bedford and Somerset, which now form the district. He accepted the nomination and went before the people of those two counties asking them for their suffrages as *their candidate* for the Legislature. He went into Somerset county and wanted to make, we are informed, a "bargain and sale" with one of the candidates of that county, but the *gentlemanly* proposition was rejected, and unfortunately for Mr. Cessna he was defeated by the popular vote of those two counties. As Mr. Cessna is a man of some good qualifications of character, having that of energy predominant, he pursued some other course than through the public voice, if not a nice one, of reaching the point at which he was driving.—It appears, from the decision of the committee, that the constitutionality of the apportionment allowed him a small knot hole through which he could reach a seat in the Legislature, although the free and intelligent voters of the district, that he was so anxious to represent, spoke aloud and said, through the ballot box, that he was not their choice.

Granting, then, for the sake of the argument, that the apportionment was unconstitutional; did Mr. Cessna act as a fair, candid and honest man should have done during the last campaign? Did he then inform the people, whom he was asking to vote for him, that they could not legally do so? Did he pretend to run as a candidate of Bedford county only? Did he in any way refuse to accept the nomination from the two counties? Did he then say he would contest the seat of whomsoever might be returned from the District, if elected from Somerset county? No, he did not; but, after endeavoring to gain a seat in the Legislature, under an apportionment that he now alleges is unconstitutional, and foiled, he takes the advantage of that unconstitutionality and frustrates the very dostrine that he so zealously pretends to uphold—*that a majority shall rule*. The body that makes laws can repeal or modify them, and that body has, through the power given the committee, *selected by lottery*, said that he was legally entitled to the seat instead of Mr. Householder. This may be the case, we will not pretend to argue it, but is he as *justly* entitled to it is a question for the public to settle for themselves in the future.—*Franklin Repository*.

MR. CESSNA.

Mr. Cessna, the Member from Bedford County, is lucky, and Mr. Cessna, as a general rule is sharp. But Mr. Cessna in an address just issued to the people of Bedford county, has proven that he, Mr. Cessna is a most consummate demagogue, as witness the following:

"You are not, for the present session, at least, mere servants of the citizens of Somerset county, and bound to comply with their demands."

Again,

"There will probably be some expense attending this contest. * * * * Having become enlisted in this controversy, I intend to see it out, and whatever bill may be presented against the county, I intend to furnise the money to pay."

Parties are very nearly assimilated in strength, in Bedford county, and with a nominal democratic majority of one hundred and fifty, the Republicans very frequently elect a portion of the county officers. Since the formation of this Legislative district, the Republicans of Bedford county have always elected their own candidate, and—except in this last instance—ran him within a few votes of an election. And yet because the few lacking votes were supplied by Somerset, is urged that the *people* of Bedford are the servants of the citizens of Somerset county. Bah! Mr. Cessna, that was a very dirty little appeal, intended to invoke a very dirty little predjudice against Somerset county whose vote you so lately sought.

As to the expenses incurred by the contest. *They were just none at all.* The facts were agreed upon between the contestants, no witnesses were needed, and no expenses to the county were incurred. Mr. Cessna's ostentatious exhibit of his purse, is therefore, but another little trick to catch the green-horns. Holding his seat by the tenure he does, in our humble judgement a modest reticence on the subject, would much more become him, than a rlatant exhibition of himself through the columns of the press.—*Somerset Herald*.

A VERY LITTLE TRICK.

The counties of Bedford and Somerset elect their Representatives by a joint vote—that is, the candidate presented by Bedford and the one by Somerset are voted for in both counties, and thus elected. George W. Householder, was elected from Bedford last fall, fairly and honestly, his competitor being one John Cessna. This man Cessna, itching for notoriety, or perhaps the $700 pay, contested Mr. Householder's seat, on the ground that his election was illegal, from the fact of Bedford and Somerset counties voting together. What readers this outrage more aggravating, is the fact that Cessna accepted a nomination from both counties, electioneered in both counties, had tickets printed in both counties with his own and the Somerset county Democratic candidate's name upon them, and they were voted in that way. Besides all this, Cessna was elected from Bedford and Cambria counties to the Legislature, once or perhaps twice, and if Householder's election is illegal *now* was not his own election illegal *then*? Thus out of his own mouth he has convicted himself, and if he has remaining a small amount of conscience, he will refund the salary he then drew, and according to his own showing must illegally hold.

This outrage meets with universal condemnation, and we betide those who have been engaged in it, should they ever come again before the people.—*Hunt. Jour.*

LETTERS FROM OUR SOLDIERS.

CAMP CURTIN, Jan. 27th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Our company has been for some time faring sumptuously as a consequence of a most extraordinary treat from the citizens of Colerain Tp., in the shape of a number of boxes, seemingly about bursting with the luxurious dainties which they contained. The open boxes however made an imposing scene that was really relciving; there were the best served turkeys and chickens, sausage truly tempting to the appetite, from 60 to 70 pounds of fine golden butter, the most magnificent sweet-cakes, the finest pies and scores of other articles that would have done honor to the table of Dives.

For all this festal enjoyment we are indebted in great part to John Shoemaker, who had the exquisite kindness to collect the articles and bring them to camp. Then again, to the good people of Rainsburg and vicinity who so kindly remembered us in their liberal donations.

It was not *a dinner*, but a *series* of dinners.

There is certainly nothing more cheering to a volunteer abroad, than for him to feel that he is not forgotten at home, that there are kind hearts there whose sympathies are still with him, hearts that throb in anxious solicitude at his privations. Then, too, these, feasts contrast so beautifully with the usual crackers and bacon. Do not infer for an instant that we wish to enter a complaint against our rations, not by any means; it is not that we love our crackers and bacon the less, but because we love turkey &c., more.

Be this as it may, we as a company, shall ever look back on the citizens of Colerain with the happiest reminiscences. Perhaps the only return we will be able to make for all these favors is, to do our duty studiously in the service of our country, which we shall endeavor to do with promptness.

It would perhaps not be out of place here to notice an error in a former article as to the number of our regiment. It is the 101st, and not the 107th. Please note the error as it may be of consequence to persons writing to the company.

J. H. L.

Investigation of Horse Contracts, &c.

The Government Contract Investigating Committee are now engaged upon the subject of alleged frauds in the vicinity of Washington. They discover that the same horses have been twice sold to the Government, and superintendents and inspectors bribed to certify the soundness of horses, and sometimes selling them to private persons. Also, that the enormous amounts paid by the War Department for transportation had induced strong competition among the railroad companies, so that many Colonels in the West have received each from $1500 to $2000 as a bonus. Also that some sutlers are making $3000 per month and that nearly all the sutlers South of the Potomac sell liquor, with the knowledge of the officers; that is smuggled in boxes marked "Government" and "Hospital stores," or packed in barrels marked "beef."

The resolution introduced by Hon. E. McPherson to inquire into the contracts which had been awarded for the board of disabled horses during the winter, has shown that in the report of General Meigs, Colonel Rucker had made a contract with George Ramsdell to feed them twelve pounds of oats per day at 45 cents per day. Rucker alleges that this high price was paid because the contractor was an honest man, and it was better to pay a fair price and be certain that the horses were well cared for, than to let them to some one that would starve them.

Unfortunately, however; an investigation shows that this contractor had relet them at 25 cents per head and stipulated that they were to have eight pounds of oats per day, instead of twelve. Mr. McPherson's resolution however, has almost entirely broken up those speculations, which in this one line, would have robbed the treasury of tens of thousands of dollars before spring.—*Chambersburg Dispatch*.

The Horse Contract.

The following is Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON'S letter to Quartermaster Gen. MEIGS in regard to the letting of the Horse Contracts:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 22d, 1862.

GENERAL:—Accompanying your letter to the Secretary of War, of Dec. 31, 1861, transmitting a reply of Brig. Gen. Van Vliet to the resolution of the House of Representatives calling for copies of all contracts made for feeding disabled horses during the winter, is a copy of the contract made Nov. 23d last, between Col. D. H. Rucker, (by direction of Gen. Van Vliet), and George Ramsdell, of Pennsylvania, for feeding (such is the extraordinary description of the number,) "1000 horses *more or less*." One of the provisions of this contract is, that Ramsdell "shall feed or cause to be fed to each and every horse" thus committed to him a daily allowance of (14) fourteen pounds of hay, and (12) twelve pounds of oats or corn, for which he was to receive 40 cents compensation per day per horse, to be paid under certain conditions.

I have before me a letter from Samuel Durboraw, Esq., one of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of Adams county, Pa., who has some of these horses, and who, in reference to this point, states that the receipt he gave Ramsdell, requires him to give the horses *one peck* of oats, and (15) fifteen pounds of hay, each, per day, at a compensation of 25 cents per day for each horse. These are the terms on which as I have good reason to believe, and as easily can be proved, all the horses, 525 in number, confided to Ramsdell, have been subject—the contractor with a view apparently, to make a clear profit of 37½ per cent., without an investment, asking the subcontractors to feed 50 per cent. less grain than he agreed with Col. Rucker to furnish.

Gen. Van Vliet, in his letter to you, Dec. 22d, defended himself for making this contract, without giving public notice thereof, by the consideration that he desired to avoid having these horses taken by a person who would make money by "starving the animals"—a difficulty he considered inseperable from the lowest bidder system. I submit that his specific has wholly failed. The third item of the contract makes full compliance with items, a condition precedent to payment. There are, also other conditions named elsewhere in the contract. I respectfully suggest, that as to the past, this contract should be considered strictly, that it should have no future to one who has thus exposed himself to reprehension.

I am of the opinion that, if you can spare an officer of integrity for two days, he can visit the farmers who have these horses, and that, for a slight advance upon the prices they now receive, they will consent to feed the quantity of grain required in Ramsdell's contract, and that thus the Government will save a considerable sum of money, the horses will sooner become ready for service, and whatever profits, if any, may be realized, will go to those who do the work, and deserve them.

I have the honor, General, to be your obedient servant,

EDWARD MCPHERSON.

Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs, Q. M. Gen.

The greatest blessing of the age, is the discovery of a perfect cure for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, and the pernicious effects of Mercury, which is effected without any inconvenience, or the use of internal medicines.—We are satisfied as to its adaptation to those heretofore incurable complaints, and take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of our paper, of Doctor Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band. "flm

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

DESTRUCTION OF TORRE DEL GRECO.

NAPLES, Dec. 28.—The destruction of a city which numbered 22,000 inhabitants is so startling a fact, that I trust that I shall not weary you by sending some statistics which I have this week gathered on the spot. Covered with snow vomiting ashes still like a ten-horse power factory chimney, with a ruined city lying at its feet, such is the spectacle which Vesuvius at this moment presents. Unable to restrain my curiosity to know what was passing behind the clouds of ashes which intervened between us and the mountain, I went down again on Tuesday last, and directed myself to the committee who had been sitting in performance since the 8th inst. The municipal building, a fine old historical edifice of the time of the Arragons, had been destroyed, so that the committee was sitting in a suppressed monastry on the outskirts of the town, and not on the bed of old lava. The cloisters and the stairs were filled with squalid misery which had come there for relief, and the Syndic and his coadjutors, to whose courtesy I am much indebted, gave me the following information: out of a population of 22,000, 15,000 are fugitives. Between 50 and 60 houses have already fallen, 320 are falling, the rest are more or loss injured. Out of 11 churches, four only are uninjured; but there is another fearful source of danger—the sulphureous exhalations which are emitted in every direction, and which render houses in other respects comparatively safe, are unhabitable. By these exhalations, five or six persons, and all the animals, such as cats, dogs, mice and birds, and the fishes in the sea, have already been killed. In fact, two-thirds of the city have been destroyed.—The committee begged me to appeal to the British public in their behalf at least to Italians resident in England, and then sent two of their members to accompany me again over the city. I must confine myself to such new features as I have not yet described, and they are of great interest. My companions took me through a long lane, on either side of which the houses were on the eve of falling, down to an orange garden belonging to one of them, at the furthest extremity of which gaped a crater 20 feet wide and as many deep. Planks were thrown across; and getting upon them I looked in and saw the walls of a church which had been destroyed in 1798, graves which had given up their dead—for the skeletons had been removed as soon as discovered—and the frescoed walls of the inner chamber of some house. The smell of sulphur was here strong, and yet stronger, almost insufferable, in the streets through which I afterwards passed. Dead animals lay here and there, and amidst these signs of mortality and sign-posts of danger, which met the eye at every turn, while the soil was still heaving beneath our feet, while Vesuvius was throwing out more violently than ever, and at midnight, only the poor who had returned had fled from their houses, alarmed by another shock, I met some persons coming in with their household goods on their back. A few steps brought me to the sea, which was boiling furiously for some distance like a cauldron, not the effect, as I thought at first, of springs of fresh water gushing up, but of volcanic action, and the smell of the gases escaping was so intense that I found it necessary for safety to cover my face with a handkerchief. Here I met my friends Capoci, Guissardi, and Palmieri, who had come over as a scientific commission to make investigations. They bottled up the gases on the spot, which they reported to be carbonic acid and carburretted hydrogen.—How long the eruption might continue Palmieri had no means of calculating; it was going on as violently as ever, and his sismograph was always registering. From Sunday until Monday morning at 5 A. M., there had been eight shocks, and from that time to when he spoke to me they had been continual. The soil had risen five palms, and the subsidence might be attended with great danger. "Until this has taken place," he said to my municipal conductors, "you must not think of rebuilding, and you must carefully note the fissures in the houses and the streets, to observe whether they approximate." I have said that the number of fugitives was 15,000 only, several thousand having returned to their houses on the confines of the bed of lava on which the greater part of Torre is built. One old woman I saw who had taken up her dwelling in a house which was rent from top to bottom, and almost leaning against the poles which were put as props to the arches on which it rested. I stopped and spoke to a thriving shopkeeper, who was looking out eagerly for customers. "What can I do?" he said, "I have 20,000 ducats invested here, and I must look after them."—Of the barbineers I heard only golden opinions—their praise was in every man's mouth; and I must express my opinion that even in England greater order could not have been preserved, fewer acts of violence committed, or that the Government and local authorities could have lavished more care and attention than have been displayed in Torre del Greco on this sad occasion. General La Marmora has been down several times to inspect, and the National Bank, according to last night's *Gazette*, has contributed 5,000 lire and opened a subscription for the relief of the poor.

THE REBELS BEGINNING TO GROWL.

The late Memphis *Appeal* contains the following significant editorial—which means a good deal more than they say outright:

Price is in full retreat southward. Price will probably continue in full retreat, for there are several—indeed, no less than three—Federal armies, each as large, better armed, and better equipped, converging upon him.—His past victories have been rendered valueless. Federal forces have been massed in Kentucky too great for a man of Sidney Johnston's calibre to venture to *attack*, and the paralyzing of Price through the withdrawal of McCulloch has rendered the overrunning of Missouri to the Arkansas frontier an easy task to the Federals. We're forced back out of Missouri—check-mated in Kentucky.—Chase has obtained his money in Wall street.

The blockade is unbreakable by us as yet. In one word we're hemmed in. We've allowed the moment of victory to pass. We were so anxiously watching the operations of England, that we stand aghast on turning our eyes homeward again to find ourselves ten-fold worse off than we were ere the commencement of Price's last forward march, and that accursedly used sensationism, the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Day follows day, and in lieu of being weakened, we find the Federal armies, at all points, being strengthened, almost every article of manufacturing and domestic necessity quadrupled in price, and our money will soon be exceeding scarce, for lack of paper and pasteboard wherewith to make it.

We pay fifteen cents a piece for sperm candles, and are told we ought to be glad to get them at that. Our twelve months soldiers' time will soon be up, and we cannot help asking, as they do themselves, what have they been permitted or led to do? It is an old and over-proven truism, that where two nations are at war, that which has the least means must find success in early and rapid action, for it can gain little by time, while the other finds in time the power to bring into efficient use his more varied means.

Cabinned, cribbed, confined as we were, and evidently would be, our shortest, clearest, and most noble policy was to find in the rapid use of our early Revolutionary enthusiasm an overmarch for the slower and less spirited but more enduring North. Where shall we ask relief? Where should we ask it save in the camps on whom have been lavished our hearts' blood, our hopes, our wealth, our whole; where but upon the banks of the Potomac? When shall we see an end of the farce there being enacted at our expense?

Indirectly, every mouthful we eat is taxed; our babies wear taxed caps and shoes, our boys write on taxed paper, our girls wear taxed calicoes, our men do a taxed business, and hopelessly ride in a taxed hearse to a taxed grave, and we, forsooth, are hurting "the cause" if we dare to turn from Messrs. Mason and Slidell to look at the country we were born and bred in, and, haveing looked, we are hurting the cause if we dare to tell what we see.

Our cause is right, it is holy. Our suffering may be God's price of success, but who, seeing what might have been, and knows what is being suffered through its being undone, can refrain from cursing the selfishness or idiocy that stopped the conquering Beauregard, that arrested the march of Price, that checked the gallant Johnston.

We have gazed imploringly on the lion, while the fox has been weaving his toils.—Our press and our people have trusted long enough. We now ask, are we to continue hemmed in for another six months, and lack all things, or shall our armies *on to Washington*, and lack nothing?

DESPERATE FIGHTING WITH LOYAL INDIANS.

OPO-THE-YO-HO-LO'S REPORT TO GEN. HUNTER.

[*From the Leavenworth Conservative, Jan. 23.*]

The movements of the last few days, as to the course that Gen. Hunter would take in regard to the Union Indians, have been looked to by our loyal citizens with the liveliest interest.

It has been felt that the condition and future course of the loyal Indians was a matter of the most vital importance. With means of information, surrounded by the cunning agents of the hellish conspiracy, they have been easily used as the dupes and tools of the rebellion. But recent events have given us a full knowledge of their feelings and purposes.

No intelligent man on the Border can now for a moment doubt that the Indians have been with us from the first. But secession was a matured plan with the rebels. They had time to poison the minds of the Indians, before loyal men were aware of the real position and purpose of the direful leaders of this fierce disaster.

THE INTERVIEW.

Yesterday Opotheyoholo, the head chief of the Creek Nation, in company with Col. Wm. G. Coffin and Major G. A. Cutler, had an interview with Major-General Hunter.

Opotheyoholo, through an interpreter, told General Hunter the recent terrible events he had gone through.

The danger of remaining in their own country becoming fearful, John Ross, calling himself a Union man, had told the loyal Indians to go on to the Cherokee lands. They followed his advice, and were attacked the first night after reaching the camping-grounds designated by Ross. When the Union Indians—only 2000—were attacked by the rebel Indians and Texans—more than 3000—they fought like tigers. The Unionists followed the rebels five miles, and slaughtered the villains as they fled.

The Union Indians then changed their camp and again took the position designated by John Ross. The next day, our forces being strengthened and remaining the same, were attacked by rebel Indians under McIntosh and Drew, and Texans and Arkansans under Gen. Cooper, and the rebels were again defeated and driven back, leaving 55 rebels dead on the field. The rebel prisoners taken in these two engagements were "despatched" with arrows.

The Union Indians then fell back to the northern boundary of the Cherokee Nation, and there remained unmolested for two days.

On the third day, while a large number of the Union Indians were out seeking provisions for the destitute families, they were again attacked by an increased force—not less than 4000 in all.

The battle commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasted till night, the Union Indians maintaining their position. Their ammunition being entirely consumed, Opotheyoholo ordered a retreat to Kansas.

The Union Indians having a large number of women and children, and all being on foot, the retreat was necessarily slow. The retreat as described by the Chief, was truly heart-rending.

They were poorly provided with clothing, all suffered greatly, many were frozen to death, but the fatality among women and children was much the greatest.

Since the arrival of these persons a large number of their friends have followed them, and there are now not less than 6000 men, women, and children, on our Southern border.

Provisions, blankets, money to buy beef cattle, and rations in large quantities have been sent to them.

Replies were made to Opotheyoholo by Gen. Hunter, Col. Coffin and Major Cutler. The brave old warrior was deeply impressed with the interview, and departed fully convinced that the "pale faces" would sustain his people with the full force and power at the command of "the Great Father."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

WASHINGTON. Jan. 28, 1862.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION-THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

A special messenger with despatches from Gen. BURNSIDE, reached Washington this morning. They are dated, "Headquarters, Department of North Carolina, Hatteras Inlet, Jan. 26, 1862."

The messenger left Hatteras on Sunday.—Gen. BURNSIDE states:

"We left our anchorage at Anapolis on Thursday, the 9th, and, after a protracted passage, owing to dense fogs, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday night at 12 o'clock. Leaving Fortress Monroe on Saturday at 10 o'clock in the morning, we proceed at once to sea, but owing to fogs on Sunday and Sunday night, our progress was very slow. On Monday, the 13th, the weather cleared, with a heavy wind and rough sea, which caused our vessels to labor very heavily, and some were obliged to cut loose from the vessels they were towing.—Most of them, however passed over the bar and anchored inside the harbor about 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th, just in time to escape the severe storm of Monday night and Tuesday.

"The propeller *City of New York* ran on the bar at the entrance of the harbor, and, owing to the severe weather and want of small boats, we could render her no assistance. She was laden with stores and was lost."

The General also says he had been led to suppose that he would find experienced pilots at Hatteras, but had great difficulty in accomplishing his wish for want of proper accommodation. He adds that he would commence that day to build a wharf for the landing of supplies. The men were cheerful and patient, and he would proceed with confidence. An accident occurred in an effort to relieve the steamer *New York*, by which a boat was swamped, and Col. ALLEN, of the Ninth New Jersey Regiment, his surgeon, and the mate of the boat were lost. After the arrival of the expedition at Hatteras, the enemy made their appearance in one or two vessels on a reconnoitering expedition. Our boats gave chase and drove them back.

The transports and other vessels grounded, will be got off by the aid of the tug boats—Only one was lost, (the *City of New York,*) and no lives lost with the exception of the three above named.

Two Traitots—Two Niggers.

Capricious in its humor, and highly antagonistic to American institutions, the *London Times* now and then tells truth—by accident, we suppose. In the case of MASON and SLIDELL it comes out, very strongly, against any civility being shown them in England. At Bermuda they dined with the British Admiral on the station, who behaved politely, but invariably snubbed them whenever they began to prate, like Othello, of the dangers they had passed through.

On the contrary, the *Times*, which is supposed to speak the opinion of the British Government, laughs the martyrs of the *Tent* to scorn, saying that, "they are about the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion." It may be asked, why are these amiable martyrs thus denounced? The *Times* answers, sharply enough, because these two men have long been known as blind and habitual haters and revilers of England! Another reason why the traitors should be made nothing of, in England, socially, is to be found in the fact that the fugitive-slave law is generally affiliated on Mr. MASON.

Give no ovation to these fellows, says the *Times*. They are of no account. "*England would have done just as much to resuec two negroes.*" All we say is that, if the writer of that cruel assertion, avowing himself, dare venture into the limits of Secessia, we are afraid that he would be tarred and feathered, out of hand, amid universal Southern applause. MASON and SLIDELL, pseudo-ambassadors from the South, not of more account than two negroes! No wonder, if such things be, that Vesuvius emits flames and overwhelms cities! —*Phila. Press.*

Zollicoffer.

Felix K., Zollicoffer, reported among the slain at Somerset, was born in Mowry county, Tennessee, May 19, 1812, and received an academical education. In 1829, after a short service in a printing office, he undertook the management of a newspaper in Paris, Tenn.—He next edited the Columbia *Observer*. From this journal he took charge of the Nashville *Banner*. He held the offices of State Printer, Comptroller and State Senator. In 1851-52 he again assumed charge of the Nashville *Banner*, and in 1853 he became representative in in Congress, which position he held till Congress of 1860. Nothing further is heard of him till he turns up as a rebel general.

That the American people are appreciative of any substantial service rendered them, is seen in the result of Dr. Ayer's enterprise.—It was something of a venture for a chemist of his splendid reputation among the literati of the world, to risk it in the production of Cough Drops and Pills. But he boldly threw himself into the gap where his talents could best subserve the public weal, and it is now easy to see that he did not misjudge the temper of his countrymen. Throughout this nation and some foreign lands, his name is foremost at the bedside of sickness—while in the good he scatters, he is second to no living man. He wins the brightest laurels man can wear, and enjoys in untold measure the luxury of doing good. [Observer, Dubuque, Iowa.]

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

NEW YORK, Feb 4.—The Northern Light from Aspinwall, has arrived with 100 passengers and $850,000 in treasure.

The steamer Columbus was lost on the 8th of December, on Point Remedios. No lives were lost.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, brings Panama dates to the 24th ult.

The U. S. ship Cyane was at Panama. The U. S. steamer Lancaster had sailed for San Francisco.

Business was dull at Panama, owing to the troubles in the interior.

Capt. Ritchie, of the U. S. steamer Saranac, is reported to have all his officers under arrest. The cause is not reported.

The British steamer from St. Thomas states that the pirate Sumter was seen by the steamer from Havana cruising close to St. Domingo.

The steamer Columbas, wrecked at Point Remedios, had a cargo valued at $1,500,000, mostly English goods. Her passengers have arrived here by the Northern Light.

There have been heavy rains in Costa Rica, damaging the coffee crop.

Chili was tranquil.

Large shipments of flour and wheat are going forward to Europe.

An attack had been made in the harbor of Callao by the steamer Ucayala upon the Chilian steamer Loa, the former firing several times at the latter, but being threatened by a British war vessel, the former left for Churchos pursued by the steamers Perana and Loa.—Upon the latter arriving the crew of the Ucayala abandoned her, fleeing to the interior.

Mr. Robinson, U. S. Minister, was formerly received by the Peruvian authorities on the 10th.

At Aspinwall, on the 24th, the soldiers quartered in the jail broke open the doors, releasing all the prisoners and afterwards ranged the town, arresting several innocent persons on the charge of being enemies to the Government. Several shots were fired, but nobody killed.

The steamer Republic, from California for Acapulco, was on the beach at Acapulco, caulking, having been strained in the late gale, during which her captain had to throw overboard her deck load.

The steamer Orizaba, which connected with the Northern Light, brought 570 packages of Mexican cotton from Acapulco.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 3, via Baltimore.—The steamer Chippewa, which left the blockade off Wilmington, N. C., arrived here this morning, and reports everything quiet in that vicinity. The Chippewa encountered westerly gales during the whole passage. She passed close to Hatteras, and saw a large fleet of vessels inside at anchor. She heard no firing.

The steamers Hartford and Monticello were met off Albemarle Sound. The Monticello left here yesterday for the blockade off Wilmington.

The Constitution is still here, and will sail as soon as possible. It has been raining hard all day.

A flag of truce went out this afternoon, but had not returned when this letter was mailed.

"Petersons' Detector," with the rapid multiplication of paper currency is daily more and more an essential in business. To read and remember descriptions of all the new frauds is quite an impossibility. The "Detector" for the 1st of February contains descriptions of forty-three new counterfeits. The only safety is to have the last issued Detector always beside you.

"The whole trading community would be almost entirely at the mercy of the counterfeiters if it was not for Petersons' Detector; and no one is safe from their designs who does not keep himself posted up as to their operations by subscribing at once to PETERSONS' SEMI-MONTHLY DETECTOR; Published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, under the supervision of the well known Banking House of DREXEL & Co.,

MONTHLY, per annum.	100
SEMI-MONTHLY, per annum.	200

Subscriptions may commence with any month. Terms always cash in advance. All letters must be addressed to,

T. B. PETERSON & BTOTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 3 1862.

HEAVY FIRING IN THE REAR OF BEAUFORT, N. C.

The following communication has been received at the Navy Department, from Capt. John Marston, dated U. S. steamer Roanoke, Hampton Roads, Feb. 1:

"I have the honor to report to you the arrival, during the past night, of the bark Gembock from Beaufort, N. C. Capt. Cavendy informs me that on Tuesday, the 28th ult., he heard heavy firing in the rear of Beaufort, but he has no conjecture from whom it proceeded.

"Capt Cavendy also reports that on Thursday the 30th of January, at 9 o'clock in the morning, while off Roanoke Inlet, he heard heavyfiring in the direction of Roanoke Island, which leaves no daubt in my own mind that flag oHeer Goldsborough is at work."

Gov. Curtin has appointed James J. Barclay, Esq., of Phil.; John L. Allen, Sr., M. D., of Lancaster; Daniel W. Gross, Esq., of Harrisburg; trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, for the term of three years, from the 1st day of February 1862.

WE hope after this war is over "O. S. A." will be the motto of the South—"Can't Secede Again."

Slander not others because they slandered you.

Dress plainly—the thinnest soap-bubbles wear the gaudiest colors.

These who praise you in the beginning will ask favors in the end.

CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to come as near to *cash terms* as possible.

Hereafter we must have the *cash* for all Orphans' Court printing; Auditor's Notices, Estrays, &c.; also all Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements and handbills.

All new subscribers are also expected to pay their subscriptions *in advance,*

We do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this change of terms. They can almost at any time raise the few dollars that it will require to pay the Printer's bills. It will save them trouble, and be of immense benefit to us.

Old Accounts will be taken at par as heretofore.

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6. 1861.-zz

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., at the house of the bride's father, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. DAVID B. KOCHENDORFER, of South Woodbury tp., to Miss MARY daughter of John Moore of St Clair tp., all of Bedford county.

On Thursday evening, 30th ult., by the Rev. D Strayer, Mr. DANIEL B. HORN of Juniata Tp., to Miss REBECCA SHAFFER of Napier tp.

DIED.

On the 18th ult., SARAH JANE, daughter of Mr. Geo. Beegle. Aged 11 years, 8 months and 28 days.

On the 23d ult., FRANKLIN G. NORTON, aged 14 years, 11 months. His remains were deposited, on Sabbath, 26 ult., in the graveyard, at New Paris. Funeral discourse by the Rev. N. R. Gates.

In the upper end of Friends Cove, on the 20th ult., Miss REBECC A BECKMAN, aged 35 years, 6 months and 19 days.

Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R.

Train leaves Huntingdon at 7.30 A. M. (after arrival of Morning train west on Penn'a. R. R.) arriving at Hopewell at 10.15 A. M.

Train leaves Hopewell at 10.35 A. M., arriving at Huntingdon at 1.10 P. M. Connecting at 1.34 P. M. with trains EAST and WEST on Penna. R. R. There is no delay at Huntingdon. *Close connections made East and West.*

JOHN J. LAWRENCE,
Feb. 7, 1862. Sup't.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY the 1st of FEBRUARY, next,

the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, containing 157 acres and 101 perches and allowance, 75 acres cleared and under fence, about 5 acres of which is meadow. The improvements are a two story Log House and double Log Barn. A good never failing spring of water near the door. There is also an apple orchard of choice fruit on this tract.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when terms will be made known.

HENRY TAYLOR,
Acting Ex'or of Estate of Thos. McCreary, dec'd.
Jan. 3, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY 1st FEBRUARY, next,

the following described Real Estate:

A tract of land in Liberty Township, containing about 140 acres, about 60 thereof cleared.

The improvements are a *LOG FRAME HOUSE,* Bank Barn, Spring House and other buildings; also an apple orchard. The tract adjoins lands of George Dillinger, Samuel Brumbaugh, Sr., and Alexander McDonald.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH CRISMAN,
Adm'r of the Estate of Michael Reed, dec'd.
Dec. 27, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE following named persons, will make application to the next Court of Quarter Sessions in and for Bedford county, to be held on the 10th day of February next, for Tavern License, for the ensuing year.

Frederick Berkheimer, St. Clair Township,
George Wemmer, Monroe Township,
Saml. R. Bottonfield, West Providence Tp.,
Levi H. Deihl, Hopewell Tp.,
John Hillegas, Juniata Tp.,
P. G. Morgret, Bloody Run Borough.
Wm. Burch, S. Woodberry Tp.
George W. Figard, Broad Top Tp.

S. H. TATE,
CLERK'S OFFICE, } Clerk.
Bedford, Jan. 17, '62.-*

Estate of John S. S. Stuckey, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of John S. S. Stuckey, late of Middle Woodbury tp, Bedford county, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and these having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB STUCKEY, adm'r,
Jan. 31,'62-* Residing in M. Woodbury tp.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Bedford, in and for said County of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1861, before the Judges of the same Court.

Upon the petition of the free holders residing in the vicinity of Boydstown in said County, setting forth "that two public alleys, were laid out in the said town of Boydstown, in the year 1816, by Rev. Alexander Boyd, the proprietor, and then private owner; both beginning at points on the Bedford & Stoystown Turnpike road, upon the South, and running thence North 57 degrees East to the old state road on the North. The one of the length of—feet and the other of the length of—feet; and both of the width of sixteen feet, the first being the alley, between lots Nos. 41 & 42; and the second the alley between Nos. 45 and 46, so numbered upon the original and general plot or plan of said town of Boydstown. Also three other alleys, beginning at points on the Turnpike road aforesaid on the South, and running thence North thirty degrees East to said old state road aforesaid. The one of the length of—feet, the other of the length of—feet, next of the length of—feet, all of the width of sixteen feet, the same being the alleys between Nos. 23 and 25 and 15 and 17 and 7 and 9 so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said town of Boydstown. Also three other alleys laid out as aforesaid in said Town South of the Turnpike road aforesaid, all beginning at points on said Turnpike on the North and running thence South thirty degrees west, two hundred and twenty feet, to a twenty foot alley. The same being alleys between lots Nos. 8 and 10, and 16 and 18, and 24 and 26, and 32 and 34, so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said Town of Boydstown; Also, the 20 feet alley on the Southern side of said town plot, which said alleys have become, useless, inconvenient and burdensome to the inhabitants of said town and vicinity."

Whereupon the Court do order and direct that the parties in interest be notified by publication in the County papers to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to show cause why the prayer of petitioners should not be granted.

By the Court,
S. H. TATE, Clerk.
Dec 20, 1861.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas and Lavari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 8th day of February, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 272 acres, more or less, about 150 acres cleared and under fence, with a two-and-a-half story weather-boarded dwelling house, double log barn, granery and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Owen Ash. Hezekiah Barkman and others. Also one tract of land containing 400 acres more or less, about one acre cleared, and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jonathan Owens, John Gordon and others, all situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Beasure.

ALSO,

One lot of ground countaing 1¼ acre more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Solomon Lidig, Michael Stroup and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Harman Walter.

ALSO,

One small tract of land containing 6 acres more or less, nearly cleared and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Bridebam, Charles Colfelt and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William Johnson.

ALSO,

All the interest of Defendant, John McCanles, in the following described tracts of land, situate in the Township of Broad Top, Bedford County, viz: One of them beginning at a post of this, and now land of William Figard, thence South eighty-six degrees, West three hundred and twenty perches to a post (formerly a white oak, gone) in the line of land belonging to John Savage's heirs, thence by said land, South one and a half degrees, West twenty nine perches to a post, a corner; thence South eighty-eight degrees, West six perches to a Spanish oak, a corner; thence South twenty-eight and a half degrees, West twenty-two perches to a post set for a corner, thence by land of Hopewell & Co., North eighty degrees, East nineteen perches and five tenths, to a chestnut, thence South thirty-nine degrees, East sixty-two perches to a post, set for a corner, thence by said last mentioned land and land now or late of John Griffith, North sixty-four degrees, East ninety-nine perches to a linn (or line,) thence South eighty-seven degrees, East thirty-two perches, to a chestnut, a corner; thence North forty-six and a half degrees, East forty-one perches and five-tenth to a post, (formerly chestnut oak, gone,) thence North forty degrees, East fifty-two perches to stones set for a corner, thence South fifty-five degrees, East thirty-five perches to a post set for a corner, thence North nineteen degrees, West eleven perches to a white oak, thence North forty-nine degrees, East thirty-two perches to a post, and thence North sixteen degrees, West eleven perches to the post mentioned, post in the line of William Figard's land, the place of begining, containing 128 acres, 152 perches of land, and the usual allswance of six per cent. for roads, &c.—And the other of said tracts adjoining the above mentioned land of John Griffith and others, situate in Broad Top township, bounded as aforesaid. Begining at a red oak a corner of this and land of said John Griffith, thence South eighty-three degrees, East fifty-seven perches to a hickory, a corner, thence still by said land North thirty-nine degrees, East sixty-six perches to a post or corner, thence still by said land of John Griffith North seventy degrees, West forty-eight perches to a chestnut, a corner of this and land of Hopewell & Co., and thence by said last mentioned land of Hopewell & Co., South forty-one degrees, West eighty perches to the first mentioned red oak the place of begining containing 19 acres, 123 perches, and the usual allowance of 6 per cent for roads, &c. And all the above described lands, advertised as the property of John McCanles, Deft.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 177 acres more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and log stable, thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Mock, James Barefoot, Jacob Bisel and others, situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Saylor.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in the town of Marietta fronting about 60 feet each and extending back about 110 feet, with a two story log dwelling house and frame stable, thereon erected, adjoining lot of Joseph C. Dull on the South, an alley on the North and land of Adolphus Ake on the East, and public road on the West, situate in Union tp., Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Corle.

JOHN CESSNA,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } Sheriff.
Jan. 17, 1862.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the County of Bedford, that an Appeal will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days, and at the places specified, to wit:

For Colerain Township, on Tuesday, the 7th day of January next, at the house of A. J. Pennell.

Southampton Township, on Wednesday the 8th, at the house of William Adams.

Monroe Township on Thursday the 9th, at the house of Samuel Mixell.

East Providence Township, on Friday the 10th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.

West Providence Township, on Saturday the 11th, at the house of J. A. Gump, in the Borough of Bloody Run.

Cumberland Valley Township, on Monday the 13th, at the house of Jacob Snider.

Londonderry Township, on Tuesday the 14th, at the house of George Baily.

Harrison Township, on Wednesday the 15th, at the house of Martin Feightner.

Juniata Township, on Thursday the 16th, at the house of Joseph Foller.

Napier Township, on Friday the 17th, at the house of J. M. Robison, in the Borough of Schellsburg.

Schellsburg Borough, on Saturday the 18th, at the house of J. M. Robison.

Bedford Township, on Monday the 20th at the Commissioners office.

Snakespring Township, on Tuesday the 21st, at the house of D. L. Deffbaugh.

Bloody Run Borough, on Wednesday the 22d at the house of J. A. Gump.

Hopewell Township, on Thursday the 23d at the house of John Dasher.

Broad Top Township, on Friday the 24th, at the house of J. B. Castner.

Liberty Township, on Saturday the 25th, at the house of Mrs. C. Tricker.

Middle Woodberry Township, on Monday the 27th, at the house of Wm. M. Pearson, Esq.

South Woodberry Township, on Tuesday the 28th, at the house of David Stoner.

Union Township, on Wednesday the 29th, at the house of Michael Wyant.

St. Clair Township, on Thursday the 30th, at the house of Gideon D. Trout.

Bedford Borough, on Friday the 31st, at the Commissioners' Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redness, according to law. (The appeals will be held on the days above stated between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock, M.)

ATTEST:
H. Nicodemus, Clerk, } WM. M. PEARSON,
Commissioners' Office, } J. FEIGHTNER,
Dec. 20th, 1861. } P. J. SHOEMAKER
Commissioners.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock of said company, payable on demand.

W. H. McDOWELL,
Chambersburg, Jan. 24, 1862. Tres.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at D Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

PROF. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach,* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weakness and Irregularities.* Also Liver Derangments or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough. Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a tablespoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D., 1861, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of Attorney Shannon, the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Danl. Sleighter, late of Monroe township, dec., to wit: Joseph and Danl. Sleighter and Nicholas Sleighter, Mary, intermarried with John Garlick, who died, and afterwards was intermarried with John Hall, leaving issue, Adam, Daniel, Catharine, Sarah Barbara, Abraham and Nicholas Garlick, and Washington Hall and Margaret Hall, all residingin, Bedford county except Danl. Garlick, whose residence is not known. Nicholas Sleighter, Sophia, widow of James McFarland, dec'd, John Sleighter, David Sleighter, Louisa Ann, intermarried with Barclay Markle, Matilda, intermarried with Solomon Feight, Rachel, who was intermarried with Abraham Garlick now dead, leaving issue three children, to wit: Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick, Joseph Sleighter, all residing in Bedford co., and William Sleighter, residing in Blair co., California, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in for said county, on the second Monday, the 10th day of Feb., next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Danl. Sleighter, dec'd, at the valuation which has been valued, and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of of partition or valuation, issued out at the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, for that purpose directed, or shew cause why the same should not be sold by order of said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, the seal of the said Court at Bedford, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1861.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
Attest, Clerk.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Jan. 10th, 1862.

Register's Notice.

All persons interested, are hereby notified, that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday the 11th day of February, next at the Court House, in Bedford for confirmation.

1. The supplemental account of Aaron Reed, Executor of the last will, &c. of Dr. Wm. W. Reed, late of South Woodbury Township, dec'd.

2. The account of John Morse, Administrator of the Estate of Norman Johnson, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

3. The account of Ann Marks, Administratrix of the Estate of John J. Marks, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

4. The account of David Clitz, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Clitz, late of Southampton Township, deceased.

5. The final account of Jeremiah E. Black, and of the Administrators of the Estate of John Black, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

6. The account of Michael Wertz, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Joseph P. Carber, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

7. The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Means, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

8. The account of Elias Dell, Esq., Executor of the last Will &c., of John Snowberger, late of St Clair Township, dec'd.

9. The Administrator's Account of Sam'l Working, Adm. of David F. Brown, deceased.

S. H. TATE,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, } Register.
Jan. 17th, 1862.-*

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Priddle writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy,* which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre, or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of, Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Chumbar, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus.* The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newberry, Ala., writes: "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease.* One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration of the face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver,* which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver.* My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries, and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients, in advanced stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not to more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; H. M. Zook, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; D. M. Bare, Pattonsville and by dealers generally.

Dec. 27, 1861.

GREAT CURE.
DR. LELAND'S
ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia;

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious effects* of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druegists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No. 491 BROADWAY, N. York

G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors

*N. B.—Descriptive Circulars

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE INQUIRER

putlished every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $1.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞ Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.–tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

John Major,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three door, south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

C. M. HICKOK.

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

GO AND

C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned, determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

Nov. 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

J. B. MAGILL. J. S. HOFFMEIER.

MAGILL & HOFFMEIER,

Old Colonade Building, Bedford, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

☞ Persons buying, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 17,–'62.tf

NOTICE.

HAVING closed my books two years ago, and having many unpaid judgments and notes, and wishing not to make additional costs upon them, I therefore notify all persons so indebted to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given. All persons not responding to this notice need not complain if more costs accrue to their indebtedness.

JAMES M. BARNDOLLAR.

Bloody Run, Jan. 3, 1862.–x*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Maranda Riddle, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. CRISMAN, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 3, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

FOR 1862.

The World's Favorite.

For 32 Years the Standard Magazine. Pronounced by the Press of the United States, THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, and the cheapest.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stors; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S

IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES,

containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 MORE than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it.—We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year,	$ 3 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Three copies one year,	6 00
Four copies one year,	7 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	10 00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	15 00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	20 00

And the *only* magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for $6 00.

Treasury notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY,
323 Chestnut Street,
Nov, 23, 1861. Philadelphia, Pa.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for February Term, 1862. John Ritchey, Esq., Foreman, Alvey Boylon, Thomas Growden, William Gray, Frederick Mench, Saml. D. Broadt, David Roland, sen., Wm. Derremore, Joseph Fisher, Esq., Michael Wareham, Jas. H. Frazier, Andrew Dibert, George Mock, Henry Wertz, William Ritchey et Wm., Vachel Brengle, David F. Buck, Saml. Drenning, Esq., Henry W. Smith, Jacob L. May, John Corley, Jr., Michael Wertz, Abraham Johnston, John Brown, Esq.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS drawn for February Term, 1862. Matthew Murray, John Kerr, Jacob D. Fetter, John A. Burns, Samuel Barly, John Lowry, Jacob Miller of Henry, William Foster, George Bennett, John Aldstadt, John F. Lowry, Jacob Ewig, Michael L. Putt, John James, Jacob H. Bouser, Joseph Souser, John Dasher, William Gracy, John Hohman, Jas. M. Snowden, James Moore, George Reimund, Samuel Burket, Solomon Adams, Saml Replogle, Godfrey Yeager, Thomas M. Lowe, Frederick Miller, George Stuckey, James W. Reed, Dewalt Hershberger, David Kochendorfer, William Cook, John D. Lucas, Jno John Layton, Frederick Kauffman, Daniel Stoler, John Fickes.

Jan. 17, 1862.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable JAMES NILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and JOHN TAYLOR, and JAMES BURNS Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 10th day of February next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within th,. said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls recordse and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shal be just.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan. 17, 1862.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic

April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

Beautiful assortment of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row

June 29, 1860.

GRAPE Roots, from one to four years old, finest kinds, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry s

Dec. 21, 1860.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. But no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Nov. 8, 1861.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap, for washing clothes, and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

MRS. ANNIE D. SHUCK, MRS. LUCINDA MENGEL.
" M. S. HARTLEY, " ELMIRA OVER,
MRS. MARY ELSEBODE.

J. B. FARQUHAR is Agent for the sale of Family Wrights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a wright, he will furnish with enough soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Wright gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing, and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cents per week, for washing, who, by this method can save from $20 to $30 per year.

Don't fail to call soon.

Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

P. A. REED.

Nov. 8, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Ickis, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKES,
St. Clair Township, Administrator.

Oct. 25, 1861.–*

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia—for *the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

Medical advice given Gratis by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable REPORTS on SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address

Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTEN,
Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St.,
Dec. 20,'61–1y. Philadelphia, Pa.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES HANEY,
HENRY J. BRUNNER,

Dec. 27, 1861

List of Causes

PUT down for trial at Febuary term, 1862.

Henry Smith et al	vs	Reuben Smith
Jacob Farkners use	"	John Alsp, Esq.
John Snyder, sr.	"	John C. Black
J. C. McLanahan et al	"	A. J. Snively, Esq.
Francis D Saupp	"	Fletcher & Bannon
R D Barclay's use	"	J Brenneman et al
Samuel Blackburn	"	George Blackburn
S A Sigafoos	"	P Freytet
Collins, Dull & Co	"	E L Anderson
Same	"	John Cessna
Same	"	Nicholas Lyons
Reed, Rupp & Schell	"	Jacob Ritchey
J Filler et al	"	Poor Directors
Hezekiah O'Neal	"	Charles P Adams
Samuel Law	"	Peter Hillegas
Alexander Hollar	"	George Troutman
Noah J Miller	"	P. G. Morgret et al
David Imler	"	Joseph Crisman

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, S. H. TATE, Proth'y.
Jan. 17, 1862.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the Estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticaten for settlement.

JAMES C. DEVORE, Londondery tp.
JACOB C. DEVORE, Harrison tp.
JOHN C. VICKROY, Cumb'l'd Valley tp.

Dec. 13, 1861–* *Executors.*

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respects fully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themseives about paying for the same–

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable o winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Skeemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

Penn City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence: THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competion, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interests of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoilation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domaine of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our ournal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)	$6
SEMI-WEELY (104 issues per annum)	$3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum)	$2

To Clubs—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies *to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: three copies for $5: eight copies for $10; and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.

Nov. 1, 1861.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnais, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

Estate of Joseph H. Corle, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration in the Estate of Joseph H Corle, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Union township in the County of Bedford, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them without delay.

THOS. OLDHAM.
Jan 17, 1862. *Administrator.*

Prothonotary's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the second account of George F. Riddle, assignee of Israel and Simon Oppenheimer, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said County, for confirmation on Tuesday the 11th day of February next.

ALSO—The account of John H. Rush, Trustee of Peter Biddle of Bedford Township.

S. H. TATE,
PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Proth'y.
Jan. 17, 1862.–*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Southampton Township, on the Estate of James Smith, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON, *Admr.*

Dec. 27, 1861.

Allegheny Male

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Jan. 13th. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

CHARLES H. GERE,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Jan. 3, 1862.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS,

HAS just received from the city, her usual *large stock* of rich and handsome

Fall and Winter Goods,

Such as, Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue *Silks*, at 56 cents yer yard!!!

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas and Ladies Coats,—with a rich lot of Furs; such as Capes, Muffs, and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of *black Silk Velvet—black and fancy Straw Bonnets;* with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A *new style* of WOOLEN GOODS—Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c., and all kinds of Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention. Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard for *cash*.

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby *notified* to call and settle their account, without further notice, and by so doing save costs.

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861. S. E. SIGAFOOS.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of real bargains. The old credit, *never* pay *system* having exploded for the present our terms will be—

CASH OR PRODUCE.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 8, 1861.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9 1860.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE.

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nabraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

O. E. SHANNON.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

The Magazine for the Times;

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies!

THIS popular monthly Magazine will be *greatly improved for* 1862. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading! Fourteen splendid Steel Plates! Twelve Colored Fashion Plates! Twelve Colored Berlin Work Patterns! Eight Hundred Wood Cuts! Twenty-four pages of Music!

All this will be given for only *two dollars* a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOUVELETTES

Are the best published anywhere. *All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson."* In 1862, in addition to its usual quantity of shorter stories, *FOUR ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS* will be given, by Ann on, Stephens, Carry Stanly, Charles J. Peterdan Frank Lee Benedict. It also publishes

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Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a Pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantua maker. Also, several pages of Household and other Receipts.

☞ *It is the best Lady's Magazine in the World. TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR!*

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One Copy, One Year,	$ 2 00
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Address, post-paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

☞ Specimens sent gratis, when written for.

Nov. 23, 18.16

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.

Aug. 9, 1861.